BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENER'S Spring Style of Hate were instroduced on Saturday, the 1sth Feb. Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in style and quantity are invited to call. GENER, No. 214 Broadway.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE WATERS. THE BREAKING UP OF THE WATERS.

by streams of running water, the sloppy pavements, the reopening of navigation in the principal theoroganization in the principal theoroganization of the principal theoroganization of KNOX's Spring Style of Hats. This last or dence will cause an immediate reduction in the price of coals and universal rejudcing among the male population. By the way, these Hats are hittle more elegant, a little more graceful, a little more dashy and attractive than any of its predecessors. The price remains at KNOX's standard price of \$4.

WONDERFUL! ASTONISHING!!-What is or matter, Si? Why, I heard the "Union was dewn." O

o, Sir, there is no danger so long as "A FREE MAN" is
a helm. And let me just say, that his bark is moored

o, 90 Fulton-at., where you can get a rigging for the hel
at one" be beat. Give him a coll at the Union Hat Stor.

A FREEMAN, Manu'acturer.

Excelsion .- Beebe & Co., Fashionable tters. No. 126 Broad way. The Spring Fashion for Gen-men's Hats was introduced by BEESE & Co. Feb. it. is made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest

10,000 yards old and well seasoned il Cloths, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, 2a., 3a., 4a. to 6a. per ud, at J. HTATT's Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse, 9. 98 Bowerr.

ESTABLISHED 1825 .- In this, the twen-Betablished 1825.—In this, the twentest year of our career as successors to the original properture of the only Establishment in the City in the year 1826, at which was projected and successfully earried out, the idea of a supply of solely first quality Rasady-made Garments, it behaves us to announce in the confidence of our experience, not withstanding the control that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Ciothing to be had in this market, to which we would solicit the attention of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the discerning that ours are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to answer the requirements of those preferring articles made to measure, in which department the best talent is employed.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

Three, Ply Carnots of new desiras

Three-Ply Carpets of new designs or Spring sales, at 6s., 8s., and 8s. 6d. per yard, at HYATT's Carpet Warehouse, No. 94 Bowery.

Hosiery, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Gloves, Cotton and Silk Cars. Cotton Suspenders, Knitting Cotton, &c. Deales in these articles are invited to examine the large and carefully selected stock of RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William st., near Pine. SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,

of the latest importations, just received in store and for sale, wholeasie and retail, at low prices. Also, a con-signment of India Shawls, much under value. Also, Lin-ma and Domestic Goods. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway. A Vulgar Person would say, "A Shirt's a

chirt—what matter about the shape it we may the shape it overything. Look at the unrivaled shirts made to order by CREEN. I Astor House. Their contour, the accuracy with which they fit, the work mashly material, set, all mark them emphatically as the shirts of gentlemen.

Fingrain Carpeting 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., a. to 5s. the yard, at J. Hyarr's famous Carpet Warelouse, No. 9t Bowery. GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- PETER

SON & HUMPHERY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and superfine Carpeting at 15 per cent less than former parces. Homsekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. We invite the attention of capital

Let We invite the altention of capitalists and others to the sale of valuable Real Estate This DAY by Anthony J. BLEECKER, at 18 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the lease of the large lot of ground, with the brick stress thereon, forming the entire front of the block on West-st between Chambers and Beads-sts. and opposite the Eric Railroad Depot buildings. Also, the houses and lots Nos. 271 and 303 Mott-st.; No. 282 lith at, known as the Atlantic House; Nos. 218 and 315 24th-st.; 237 10th st., be order of executrix; the valuable house and let No. 385 tts st., and one desirable building lot on 12d-st., near 5.h av. Particulars can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st. (1,869)

ÆGLIAN PLANOS .- Great bargains in Pianoe, at No. 27 Brondway. We are enlarging our store and need the room. We have Hallet, Davis & Co.'z; F. Bilbert & Co.'z; E. Gibert's, and those of several New-York makers, Second-hand Pianos. Pianos to Let.

GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Brondway.

Upon the philosophy of advertising,

and the best practical mode of carrying out the system, val-uable information may be had of V. B. PALMER, the Advertising Agent, in this building. FOWLER & WELLS, Phre nologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington st., Boston.

MARRIED.

At St. Bartholomews Church. Monday, March S, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, O. A. REYNOLDS, of San Francisco, to MARGARETTA REDMOND, daughter of Daniel Ebbets, Eq., of this City.

DIED.
On Tuesday morning, March 9, JANE C, wife of David
8. Duncomb, aged 31 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late rendence. No. 11 Pike-st.,
on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for in-

on Tuesday morning, March 9, Mrs. MABEL BEUT-

At the Samman's Retreat, Staten Island, on Tuesday, farch 9.Dr. A. JUDSON RAND, aged 34 years, youngest on of Rev. Thomas Rand, of Holyeke, Mass., to which lace his remains will be carried for interment.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE .- At a special meeting of the Old Men's Whig General Com mittee last evening, the Speciai Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the Young Men's General Committee, relative to the Presidency, reported that it was unnecessary to take any action open them. Their report was accepted, and the

interesting and spirited 'Young Guard' of the Maine Law Army—hold their Approx' March 1981 The Cadets of Temperance-the Law Army—hold their Annual Meeting this evening at Hope Chapel. We ask parents who wish their children early imbued with the spirit of Temperance, to take them to this gathering. They will deem the evening most usefully as well as agreeably

The steamship Upion, Capt. Adams. 60 hours from Charleston, arrived at this port yes-terday morning, with merchandise and passengers specie, consigned as follows: \$5,000 to Livingston & Wells, \$3,500 to Buydam, Reed & Co.

FROM RIO JANEIRO. - We have the Journal de Comercio to Jan. 22, twelve days later than previous advices. No news from the seat of war on the Plata, or elsewhere.

LATE FROM LIBERIA. - The bark Morgan Diz, Capt. Coward, bus arrived at Baitimore, from Monrovia, whence she sailed on the 27th of January. This bark sailed from Baltimore in October last with 188 amissants.

This bark salton from Dallace and Bassa and 158 emigrants.

The troops sent from Monrovia to Grand Bassa and returned, having defeated the forces of Grando and his allies in several engagements, and fully chasized them for the unprovoked attack and massacre at the Cove. In the several engagements the loss of the Libertant amounted to seven killed and twenty-

village.

In a letter from Mr. Benson, notice is taken of the emigrants seat out by the New-York Colonization Society, in the bark Zeno, and a good report is made of them. About one-third had been attacked with acclimating fever, but had all recovered, and were still work; Mr. Benson adds: "I become increasingly pleased with this company every day; they seem to be a people of soher habits and of moral principles."

Kentucat, Tuesdey, Jan. 27, 1845.

We have just returned from a campaign against the fahermen at Grand Bassa, for having in the most approvoked manner destroyed Fishtown and murlered fliveral of its inhabitants. The war was one difficulty and danger, but the Ged of Hoaven and marth gave us the victory over our enemies in several engagements. I think they have been fully institled.

tised.

It istic Church here seems to be progressing. I that we may be able to report some important tisess seem. Quite a number of the Haltimore rante by the Liberia packet have settled here, so when are lipinsopplians and some Methelian and some Methelian and some Methelian and some Methelian and seems with a seem any such as you like; they are indeed initions to our new Republic.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 e'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for the Tribune. W. THOMAS, 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertusements for The Tribune in London.

Our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting Wm. Tilonan, as above, 12s. 6d., by Post-office order, will receive this paper one year.

APPOINTMENTS AT ALBANY .- Yesterday Gov. Hunt nominated to the Senate as Harbor Masters for this City, Charles G. Dean, Charles Chamberlain, Porter G. Sherman, Gideon Fountain, Henry Kip, Abraham Van Orden, Owen W. Brennan, James E. Wood and Alexander H. Schultz, and for the City of Brooklyn, Francis B. Spinola and Luke Ryder. The above, with the exception of Porter G. Sherman, (ap pointed in place of John Hyer,) have held the office for two and four years respectively. The principal embarrassment of the Governor was, that of those so warmly urged by their friends scarcely one was eligible for the office by law. The first section of the act (of 1840) says:

The first section of the act (of 1840) says:

There shall be appointed on the nomination of the Governor, by and with the advise and consent of the Senste, eleven harbor-masters for the Portgof New-York, nine of whom shall reside in the City of New-York, and two of said harbor-masters shall reside in the City of Brooklyn; said harbor-masters shall hold their offices for two years, or until others shall be sponted in their places. At least five of said harbor-masters shall have been masters of vessels sailing from said port, or pilots who shall have been engaged in piloting vessels in or from said port, or seamen that have been engaged in navigating the waters of the harbor of New-York.

Gov. Seward's Speech in the Senate of the United States, yesterday, on Non-Intervention, will be read with great estisfaction by the friends of freedom throughout the world.

The friends of the MAINE LAW in our City will hold a Mass Meeting at Metropoliton Hall this evening, whereat the arguments set forth at the Rum demonstration two weeks since will be reviewed by several well known speakers. We cannot premise that this meeting will be so entertaining as that of the opposite party, but E. D. CULVER is to be one of the speakers, and is rather good at keeping an audience awake. Come up, friends of the Maine Law! and let the Legislature understand that you mean what your petitions say. Let us see if we cannot outnumher the Rum demonstration in this stronghold of the maniac-manufacture!

-Our choleric friends who have been working so hard to stop subscriptions to The Tribune during the last few weeks are specially and affectionately invited to walk in. They will find a nice party of us assembled, and can judge how far their labor of love has proved effectual to the breaking down of the Maine Law movement Don't be bashful, neighbors opposite! but look in -See call on another page.

The Archbishop's Lecture.

'Then the chief captain came and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman! He said, Yea. And the chier captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this free-dem. And Paul said, But I was PREE BORN.'— Acts XXII. 27, 28

Our readers have had Archbishop Hughes's long expected Lecture on ' The Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States' spread fully and conspicuously before them. They have had time to study and digest it before looking at our comments. These must necessarily be brief, so we will take the bull at once by the horns without preface or ceremony.

-What is the use of all this elaborate and dexterous culling out and dressing up of particular facts from American History to prove that Roman Catholics have as ample rights in this country as anybody, if you admit the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty? Why not go at once to the root of the matter and say, "Gop has given us Understanding, Judgment, Conscience; He has sent His truth into a world choked with the tares of Ignorance. Superstition and Error, and has commanded us, on our peril, to recognize and accept that truth and eschew that error .-By the facts, then, that Heaven is above Earth, that God is greater than man, that the Soul is more than the body, that salvation or damnation is a personal and not a State matter, and quite transcends in importance any political interest, we do know that the State or Civil Power cannot rightfully interpose its authority between the Conscience and its only Sovereign."

How clear is the right if we seek and eling to the rock of eternal Principle! How hazy and dubious if we seek to base it on the ever shifting sands of Expediency and Circumstance! For another logician as subtle as the Archbishop might easily cull and arrange facts calculated to establish conclusions the very opposite to his. For instance, Maryland was founded, indeed, by Catholic persons, but under a Protestant King and Nation, who would of course have made short work of any attempt to proscribe Protestantism in any part of their Colonies. Freedom of Religion in Maryland was therefore equality for the Catholic colonists with their rulers and masters-a wise and politic as well as just provision, but of no remarkable magnanimity, after all. If a Cathelic Colony had been founded under a Catholic Nation upon the principles of Religious Liberty proclaimed by Lord Baltimore, it would have been a white crow re-

ally worth exhibiting. - How easy, too, to state the case in this way : 'The British Colonies on this Continent in '76 were fourteen-thirteen of them overwhelmingly Protestant, and one (Canada) Catholic. The Liberties of all were assailed and imperiled by the assumptions of the British Crown and Parliament. The thirteen Protestant colonies remonstrated, resisted, took up arms and overcame. The Catholic Colony, though often solicited, urged, implored, refused to do any thing, but remained from first to last a footstool and willing instrument of Despotism. Hence Catholics, as such, have rightfully no part in the Liberties acquired by the War of Independence.'-And se on.

But a simple assertion of Principle clears away all this rubbish. Freedom of conscience is the natural birthright of every

human being; to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience is every man's inalienable privilege and imperative duty. Roman Catholics have a right to the free enjoyment of their own religion here, not because they are Two, Three or Five Millions; not because the first American Colony that recognized Religious Liberty was founded by Catholics; not because Catholics fought for Liberty in the American Revolution; nor even because the Federal Constitution recognizes and secures Religious Freedom; but because such Freedom is naturally, absolutely, eternally, the proper birthright of all human beings, and only overborne in any case by usurpation and wrong. This country is not a land of Religious Equality for Protestants and Catholics only, but for Hebrews, Mormons, Mohamedans, Deists, Atheists and Idolaters as well, no matter whether their ancestors fought in the Revolution or not.

-When, therefore, the Archbishop urges that Protestants have persecuted and do persecute Catholics, we at once concede the fact and confess the shame. They did and do wrong, Rev. Archbishep! held them up to merited obloquy; but take care that your own Church, which is old enough and big enough to know better, shall set them a wholesome example! They plead her intolerance as a provocation and excuse for theirs-we admit no such excuse; do you deny the provocation? Above all, do you now affirm the right of every man to worship God as his own conscience shall dictate? Why is this vital question so cautiously avoided? Is not this a case of what the poet terms 'expressive silence?'-What are we to make of such a paragraph

as this?

"It is stated by one of our historians that, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, except in the city of Penn, there was hardly another place in the Colonies in which, by authority of the land, a Catholic priest could celebrate mass. Now there is no law against it anywhere. In view of this wonderful change, it may be, indeed it has been, asked, why Catholics in America do not procure, or at least petition for, similar alterations of the laws in favor of Protestants in such countries as Italy, Spain, Pertugal? This, in my opinion, is a very silly question. Catholics in America have no more to do with the Civil Governments of Italy, Spain and Portugal, than they have to do with those of England, Russia, or Turkey. But the question may, perhaps, be best answered by putting to those who ask it another just as silly: Why do you Protestants not induce England and the Protestant States of Northern Europe to imitate the example of this country, and abolish all legislation on the subject of religion, or 'prohibiting the free exercise thereof?'"

"Am I my brother's keeper?" was the inas this?

" Am I my brother's keeper ? " was the indignant response of Cain to what he doubtless esteemed "a very silly question." The spirit of the Archbishop is manifestly the same. If he really desired the establishment of Religious Freedom in Italy, Spain and Portugal, he would not regard the subject as one so utterly foreign to American Catholics. We venture to say that the Archbishop himself might exert a very potent influence in favor of Religious Liberty in Europe, especially in Rome, if he only chese to do so. That city is the constant resort of many intelligent, educated, devout Protestants, who would highly esteem the privilege of worshiping God therein without let or hindrance. Let our Archbishop but urgently demand this of the Papal Government, and we feel confident that his influence would suffice to carry it; and, though his promotion to the Cardinalate might thus be postponed, we feel very sure that his place in the eternal mansions would not thereby be lewered.

pounds with regard to Protestants in Europe and America "a silly question" by any means. We have done what little we could to expose and rebuke the denial of equal rights by Protestants to Catholics in Europe, especially in Ireland. We do not know any region under Protestant rule where Catholics are absolutely denied the rights of public worship, as Protestants are in Papal Italy and Spain ; but we condemn, and have always condemned, the minor measures of persecution resorted to by Protestants, such as the exaction of Tithe. the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, &c. They are all alike wrong in principle, unjust and pernicious in practice, and deserving of the severest reprehension. And we say that the influence of American Protestantism has been felt, is now felt, in Great Britain, and wherever else that influence is felt at all, in the softening and gradual abolition of such persecuting statutes. Individual Protestants are often bigots and persecutors but Protestantism cannot persecute without convicting itself of fundamental falsehood.

-- Is it so also with Catholicism? We would gladly believe so; yet the Archbishop's discourse is not calculated to give the needed assurance. Yet why should he not give it ! Hearken to his praises of Religious Freedom in America :

gious l'reedom in America:

"The moral of the remarks I have made, if they have any, should be, in my judgment, that no pretensions to religious ascendancy should be entertained on one side, or admitted on the other. In the whole range of human benesits, no nation on the earth has more reason to be thankful for the favors which the kind Providence of Almighty God has placed in its possession, and within its reach, than the people of the United States."

And is this all? To our mind, there is grander, nobler, and (in the primitive sense) more Catholic moral also fairly deducible from our Country's past history and present greatness; which we will venture to set forth thus-'If it be indeed a blessed thing that no 'pretensions to religious ascendancy 'can here be plausibly set up, then is would certainly be a far more blessed thing 'if no such 'pretensions' could be set up any where. If no other nation has such reason to be thankful for the benefits it experiences, the blessings it enjoys, as ours has, then it is clearly desirable that our institutions, both Civil and Religious, should be warmly commended by us to other nations for their adoption, in order that they may realize similar benefits and enjoy like blessings. If absolute Religious Freedom is so beneficent and prop-

cent also in 'Italy, Spain and Portugal,' and ought to be urged upon their acceptance by citizens having influence with all or either of them.'-Why not?

Defeats of Temperance.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana have severally refused to enact the Maine Law for their respective States, whether with or without submission to the People; those of New-York and Pennsylvania are doubtless preparing to follow the bad example.

This is not discouraging-it was clearly to have been expected. Looking steadily at the influences under which Legislators have hitherto been nominated and elected, it is rather a matter of surprise that so many votes should be obtained for so thorough a measure. The Temperance men as such have not hitherto made themselves felt in nominations and elections, and they cannot expect to be adequately represented in Legislatures. Many of the votes hitherto given to the Maine Law have been so given less from sympathy with their object than from dread of their power.

Yet it is pretended that the Maine Law is or is to be voted down because the People are opposed to it. To this we premptly answer, Gentlemen, we defy you to meet us before the People! Put the issue clearly before them, 'Maine Law' or 'No Maine Law,' and we will beat you or give it up. You do not accept this issue because you dare not! You know that we should beat you or you would be eager to try conclusions with us. Your cropies have the power in our own and most other Legislatures-Send the Maine Law to the People if you dare!

-But, it is said, the Municipal Elections show a majority against the Maine Law. How? Finding this question mixed up and blended with many others, the Temperance men have not all picked out and acted with single reference to it, as the devotees of Rum have readily done. Thus Rochester, which would to-morrow give One Thousand majority for the Maine Law, or Three Hundred Whig majority, has just been carried by the natural alliance of sham Democracy and bad Rum-either a decided minority by itself, but both-together forming a majority. So with Syracuse; so with many if not most of the towns which have recently held elections. Neither Loco-Focoism nor Rum could by itself have carried Pempey or Onendaga or Cortlandville or dozens more of townships which the two combined have carried with ease. We shall see how much the allies make out of their conjoint triumph. There will probably be several years yet betwixt this and the Millenium.

-To all those who urge that the Maine Law is unpopular, and therefore would not be sustained, we make answer, 'If you believe what you say, oblige us with a submission to the People. We defy you to meet us before that tribunal! Come on!'

Every One to His Taste.

The Freeman's Journal publishes Senator Clemens' "noble speech" on intervention with the highest praise, and says:

"It were greatly to be wished that men of the stamp of Mr. Clemens had more the control of our public affairs. Mr. Clemens has taken a line of conduct that will be remembered in his favor by thousands and tens of shousands in the country, whenever his name may be speken of for higher honors and trusts than he is now invested with."

of Europe The Journal's tender preferences had fallen on such men as King Bomba, Radetzky, Haynau, the Emperor Nicholas, Montalemherr &c but we are not aware that it has before declared whom it esteems worthy to direct the affairs of the American Republic. This Mr Clemens is the gentleman who full two weeks ago-long before the above eulogium was written-distinguished himself, and disgraced the Senate, in a speech before that body, by personally abusing Senator Rhett, in a manner worthy

of a blackguard. - Another journal, Die Katholische Kirchenzeitung, which bears upon its face the declaration that it is published with the approbation of Archbishop HUGHES and other eminent prelates.

discourses in this wise : ""Austria is a small, insignificant spot on the map compared with the giganite greatness of America," says Daniel Webster. Yes, or the map, that is the fact. But in the world, in military, intellectual and material relations, in might and induence Austria is, in reality, giganite, while in the same reality, America, vast as it is on the map, is but a small spot in comparison. And against this Austria, Daniel Webster proposes to make war by sea and land!! In what does the greatness of America consist! I in the tremendous extent of its forests and swamps. 2. In the terribly immense tedium of its monotony, in which it resembles the desert expanse of the ocean, where he who has seen one thing, has seen everything. 3. In the gigantic stupidity of its conceit and yind-bagginess. 4. In the tremendous greatness of its humbug; only simple children and ignerant fops allow themselves to be humbugged. But the true greatness of America, how is it with that! It is humbug." "Austria is a small, insignificant spot on the m

Apparently these two organs of the same pary are of the same opinion. The Journal no doubt agrees with its colleague that this Republic is nothing but a big humbug, and the majority of its citizens fools. Hence its desire to have such a chap as Mr. Clemens to rule over them.

- We are far from desiring to hold the Cath olic prelates responsible for the nonsense or the malignity that exudes so freely from the types of their chesen journals. But we must say that they are apt to be most unfortunate in the organs that appear with their special favor and appro-

The National Democrat, after saying that "the National Democrat, after saying that "the rascality of the present Common Council is so innate that is incurable," tell a story of "a dispute which arose between two gentlemen, as to whether the last or present Common Council were the most corrupt, when it was agreed to decide the matter by tassing up a copper. The decision was in favor of the gentleman who contended that the present Board was entitled to the distinction." There must have been some mistake or

awkwardnes in the tossing of that copper. It ought to have come up 'six of one and half-a' dozen of t'other.' Hon. Alex. Duncan, several years in

Congress from the Cincinnati District, was drowned on the 2d while attempting to draw from the water a duck he had shot a few miles from home.

"The Quadroon," and other piratical and higaly colored novels, was ordained to the Episcopal ministry, at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th inst. If It is stated that a number of ten and

twenty dollar gold pieces are in circulation at Pitts-burg, having holes first bored through them, and then so nicely filled up as to render detection very diffi-'er here, it would be right and prove benefiTHE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bon

Passage of the Liquor Law in the Senate of Massachuseges.
Boston, Tuesday, March 9, 1852.

The Liquor Bill passed the Senate to-day, by a vote of 30 to 9. There have been several amendments made to it, besides that material one submitting the final question, whether the law shall or shall not go into operation, to the popular vote.

> New-Hampshire Election FIRST DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 9, 1852. Returns from 50 towns for Governor show a small relative gain for Martin, the regular Opp. candidate. The Opp. candidate last year lacked 3,397 votes of an election.

Returns from 53 towns in Cheshire, Hillsbor ough, Belknap, Strafford, Sullivan, Merrimack and Rockingham, show the election of 37 regular Democrats and 45 Opp. to the House of Representatives, and five no choice. There is no gain to either side.

We cannot yet indicate the result. SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, March 9-12 o'clock.

The vote for Governor will be very closemost of the Opp. here are sanguine of Martin's election by the people. Cheshire Co .- Twenty-one towns, being all

the County but one town, give Martin, Opp., 2,309; Sawyer, Whig, 2,186; Attwood, Free Seil. 641. In 1851 the vote stood-Dinsmore, 2,101; Sawyer, 2,365; Attwood, 668.

Representatives chosen-Whigs 15, Opp. 12, no choice 1. Last year it stood-Whigs 16, Opp. 10.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CONCORD. March 10-1 A.M. Strafford Co .- Eleven towns (all but two) give for Governor: Martin, 1,908; Sawyer, 2,032; Atwood, 793.

Last year the vote in the same towns was Dinsmore, 2,016; Sawyer, 2,155; Atwood, 585. Representatives chosen-Whigs, 15; regular Opposition, 2; no choice, 6,

The indications are that the Opposition have elected the Governor and lost the Legislature. Rockingham Co .- Twenty-two towns-Martin 3,090 ; Sawyer, 2,336 ; Atwood, 878. The same town last year gave Dinsmore, 2,688; Sawyer 2,115 ; Atwood, 1,142.

REPRESENTATIVES-Whig and Opposition, 19 ; Regular Dem., 8 ; no choice, 2. Last year, Whig and Opp., 17; Democrat, 12.

Municipal Election in Bangor.

BANGOR, Tuesday, March 9, 1882.

The Municipal Election yesterday resulted in the reflection of Elijah L. Hamlin as Mayor, by a hand-rome majority. The City Council is composed of strong Temperance men.

[Mr. Hamlin, though a brother of the U. S. Sena-

tor of like name, is a Whig, and was the Whig can. didate for Governor in '48. The election of a strong Temperance Council in the second City of the State is another testimony as to the popularity of the Maine Law where it is best known.]

Mayoralty Election in Augusta. AUGUSTA, Me , Tuesday, March 9, 1852.

John A. Pettingill, Whig, has been elected Mayor of this City by over 600 majority. [Augusta is a Whig City, though it sometimes goes the other way. The above majority, however, exceeds all precedent. Maine goes for Winfield Scott for President 1

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 9, 1852. Business commenced at 12½ o'clock.

Several Executive communications were

inid before the Senate.

Mr. Davis presented several petitions from Massachusetts, in favor of the extension of additional aid to the "Collin's" line. Also

A petition from the New-England Historical Section and the Congress to furnish them with torical Society, asking Congress to furnish them with

Mr. JAMES and others presented petitions against the extension of Wo Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution athorising the appointment of an additional As-stant Postmaster General.

A private bill was reported and passed. Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on

m. Shields reported back, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Gen. Tailcott, in relation to his dismissal from the army by a Court

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a dispatch from the Minister of the United States at Mexico, relative to a Cemetery for Americans near the City of Mexico . \$3,000 additional are required to complete the work.

Also a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a copy of the Geological Survey of California. y or Camornia. 2,500 extra copies of Hunter's Report on image were ordered to be printed. Mr. Davis submitted a resolution, direct-

ing inquiries as to the propriety of increasing the Salaries of Naval Officers in the principal ports of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution, directing

inquiry as to the propriety of paying Spanish citi-zens their claims arising out of the Amistad case. Adopted.

Mr. BAYARD's resolution, referring the Census printing, subject to a select Committee of Five, was adopted, and the Chair authorized to appeint such Committee.

Mr. Sumner's resolution, directing in-quiry as to the reduction of rates of Ocean Postage,

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill ceding pub-Mr. HUNTER introduced a one centing putting line lands to the State in which they lie for Railroad and Canal purposes—the States to pay \$1 25 per acre for lands which have been in the market less than ten years; \$1 for those more than fen and less than twenty, and 75 cents for all above that. Referred.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill granting

bounty land to sailors engaged in the Mexican war Referred. MON-INTERVENTION. Mr. CLARKE moved to take up the Non

intervention resolutions. A long debate ensued, in which the practice of taking up subjects for one day's debate and then postponing them, was con-demned. Mr. Clarka's motion was then agreed to MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. SEWARD said : Writers on law teach Mr. Seward said: Writers on law teach us that States are free, independent and equal moral powers, existing for the objects of happiness and usefulness, and possessing rights, and subject to duties defined by the Law of Nature, which is a system of politics and morals founded in right reason. The only difference between politics and morals is, that one regulates the operations of Government, while the other directs the conduct of individuals, and that the maxims of both are the same—that two sovereign States may be subject to one Prince, and yet be mutually independent. That the nation becomes free by the act of its ruler, when he exceeds the fundamental laws—that, when any power, whether dodamental laws—that, when any power, whether do-mestic or foreign, attempts to deprive a State of in-dependence, or of liberty, it may lawfully take coun-sel of its courage, and prefer, before the certainty of servitude, the chances of destruction.

That each nation is bound to do to every other, in time of peace, the most good, and in time of war the least harm, possible, consistently with its own real

That each fation is bound to do to every other, in time of peace, the most good, and in time of war the least harm, possible, consistently with its own real interests; that while this is an imperfect obligation, of which no State can exact a performance, any one has a right to use peaceful means, and even force, if necessary, to represe a power that openly violates the law of rations and directly attacks their common welfare; and that while the interests of universal society require mutual intercourse between States, it can, nevertheless, be conducted only by those who, in their respective nations, possess and exercise, in fact, adequate political powers. Austria being situated in central Europe, with only one inconsiderable scaport, little was known of her, except that she is one of the oldest and most inescrable members of the Allied Powers, Holy League and Holy Alliance, which, for more than half a century, have resisted the reforming principles of the Americas Revolution.

Hungary, after being in past ages the heroic defender of Christian Europe aminst the armies of Islam, and the defender of Austria against Francia

and France, seemed to have disappeared about a century ago, and until four years ago did not appear on the stage and challenge her part in the drame of nations. She occupied a region of the Austrian Empire embracing 15,000,000 of people. One-third of them were Mayars—a race inheriting freedom, are and arms—while the remainder were Germans, Serbs and Wallachians—the two latter being debased and virtually enalayed by feudal customs and laws. Hungary was a limited monarchy of an independent State, under the Constitution of St. Stephen, her King. In 1530 she elected for her Kings the maceasive reigning Dukes of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Hungary prescribed fundamental laws (which were accepted by the Austrian dynasty) which declared the King to have no powers except on certain conditions; and Hungary was to be a free and independent State, to be bound by no laws or decrees except those of her own Diet, sanctioned by the King. Hungary was always as independent of Russia as we are. Such was the condition of Hungary in 1858. Now, she has neither Constitution, King. Diet, national functions, national organs, independent, how, in the point of a sword. Who has wrought this change we shall soon see.

In February, 1848, the Hungarian Diet heard by telegraph that a Republic had arisen in Paris, and that one was to rise in Vienna. Availing themselve of these propitious circumstances, they decreed the establishment of certain national institutions necessary, just and constitutional. These received the royal sanction. The Germans, three days after, received a Constitution at the hands of the Empeter. On the 11th of April, the Emperor approved and confirmed all the new laws of the Diet. An Amstrian party of reaction, on groundless preteams, fomented an insurrection in Servia and Wallachia, and tyrany, when panie struck became medicalless.

On the 11th of April, the Emperor approved and confirmed all the new laws of the Diet. An Amtrian party of reaction, on groundless pretease, fomented an insurrection in Servia and Wallachia, and tyramy, when panie struck, became perfeduar, and tryamy, when panie struck, became perfeduar, and tryamy, when panie struck, became perfeduar, and tryamy, when panie struck, became perfeduar and tawa, fappointed Jeliachich to the office of Bach (or Governor) of the seditious districts.

Mr. Seward then described the contest and maccessful efforts of the Hungarians, up to the with drawal of the Austrian invading armies in April, '49, when Hungary was, in fact and law, and by success of arms and the voice of justice, independent and free. Nine months after that independence, she was overthrown by Russian and auxiliary usopa, on the pretent that a successful example of Hungary was dangerous to order and religion in Europa. He described events preceding and attendant upon Gorgey's surrender. The civil chief, made such a Durkey; and now, after long surveillance there, restored to freedom and actuvity; he is among us, with a soul unsubdued by treachery, misfortune, poverty, reproach and exise, preparing a new revelucion for his fatherland, which as soon ar it was surrendered to the Czar, was by him delivered over to the Emperor, and at once submerged in the Austrian Empire.

On the ground of these principles and these facts.

On the ground of these principles and these facts, he submitted to the Senate and people of the United States, that the following propositions are fully established.

States, that the following propositions are fully established:

1. That the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the rights secured to them by the Law of Nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their National Independence, and established a Government, by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all parties tawfully interested in the same.

2. That the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, invaded Hungary, and by fraud and armed force, subverted the National Independence and political Constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a province, ruled by foreign and absolute power.

3. That, although the United States, from the secessity of political society, recognized the existing rule in Hungary, yet, they are not indifferent to the usurpation and conquest by which it was established.

4. That they may in wfully protest against that con-

creatly of political society, recognized the existing rule in Hungsry, yet, they are not indifferent to the usurpation and cenquest by which it was established.

4. That they may lawfully protest against that conquest and usurpation, and against any new armed intervention by Russia to uphold it against the will of the people of Hungary, if it should be expressed. This being the whole of our case, and it being thus eitablished, why, he asked, shall we not prodain that just and lawful protest? A Senator said we should not protest because the matter is foreign. Did it not arise in the family of nations! and were we not as a member of that family, interested in its welfare, and the laws by which it was secured? Another Senator, (Mr. Clemens) tells us, that self-interest is the first law of Nations and that an enlightened sense of interest offers noe argument for such course. The value of the objection depends on was constitutes an interest. While it was true that neither treasure, or territory were to compensate for this proceeding, neither was needed, and a promise of both would constitute no adequate motive. The commerce of Hungary would expand under a republic and would be of interest to us, riches and agrandisement were the means, not the objects of governments, and nations live and flourish in proportion at law, order, peace, justice and liberty are maintained. We support a great cost, armaments to shield sur natural rights, these will have tobe increased if by he silence of pusilinimity, we encourage attack a commercial welfare. This induced Mr. Clay test ty years ago to say, that with regret he owned a a tone and feeling existed in the councils of the country, infinitely below that which belongs to the

ster to the Adeministration to the measure be paufic, it is said Russia will dis-If the measure be paufic, it is said Russia will dis-regard it and it will be useless. For twenty-fre-regard is and it will be useless. For twenty-fre-regard we protested and remonstrated in defeats of cesistance against one party and open war against another. Our flag was then a stranger, our pinetiples unknown; now both are regarded with respect and affection by the people of Europe. If we speak out, Great Britain will not be silent.

When Great Britain and the United States occ

When Great Britain and the United States see speak, even the fraternizing bayonets of Francisco would open a passage for the voice of that impulsive nation. Whe believed that Russia would brave the remonstrances of these three great powers, sustained by the voice of Christencom. He did not know if this protest would so Hungary or European demoracy any good, but in the words of Mr. Webster in similar cases he could say, "I hope it may." It was replied, that if the protest was disregarded, we must resort to war to maintain it, and that M. Kossuth as confessed so much. He would not stay long on its quibble of lawyers who claim to have circumvested the guest at the feast to which they had bidden him. It was thus that some of old sought to entangle in constructions of their national traditions, the great teacher, who came not to dispute with doctors, but to call all to repentance.

This was his proceeding, and not that of Kossuth.

was thus that some of old sought to entangle in constructions of their national traditions, the great teacher, who came not to dispute with doctors, but to call all to repentance.

This was his proceeding, and not that of Kossuth It was to be determined by arguments here, and not upon concessions classwhere. He preferred to abandon the cause of Hungary after an effort is her behalf, to abandoning her now with that effort ustried. He alluded to Mr. Clemens's objections to the stried. He alluded to Mr. Clemens's objections to the trial of Russia. How could here or much the trial of Russia. How could her conduct be affected by any imagined misconduct of Kossuth here, after Russian intervention in Hungary was ended, or of previous misconduct, of which Hungary and an Russia ought to complain?

The character of Kossuth had been decided by Congress with unexampled unaminty. He had been received with an ovation, equalled only by the in the case of La Fayette Fracedom of an undervane, and sometimes mistakes her friends, but tyranny never deceived. Let treacherous Bonaparie by Laught that Kossuth is not to be feared—metimethat Kossuth is not to be feared—Meternethat Kossuth is not in the protest feared to the protest feared to the objection that flowed feared feared feared feared feared feared feared feared feared